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FIRST EDITION.

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE H WILLIAMS

United States Attorney General,

In Philadelphia, Tuesday Evening, September 10.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here by the invitation of the Republican State Committee of this State to speak for the Republican party, and I meet this great audience with confidence and pride in the cause of that party, but with diffidence as to my ability to answer your expectations and its high demands.

Individuals, from various considerations, may change their party relations, but great political organizations, like the Republican and Democratic parties, do not for light and transient causes change their principles, policies and leaderships.

Horace Greeley is said by his personal friends to be an honest man. Democratic politicians and new papers, not content with this declaration, app y to him the endearing appellation of "Old Honesty."

Honest men, as a general rule, are supposed to speak and write the truth.

Horace Greeley, within a recent period, has said of the Democratic party, that it is the rebellion seeking to achieve its cause that result's, within and through the Union, that the essence of its faith is to "love rum and hate negroes," that pugilists, blackguards, thieves, burglars and the devotees of vice and de auchery are its master spirits and active partisans, and a thousand other t ings of like nature and effect. Now these descriptions of the Democratic party are either true or false. Can the see who affirm falsely, in the whole, to be a man of honesty and of their author? Did not the Democratic party, through the nomination at Baltimore, in close the intelligence and integrity of Horace Greeley, and can they now impute to him ignorance or falsehood in what he has said of that party? Democratic p liticians may take either horn of the dilemma they prefer. The choice they make in that respect is their business, but the country knows and feels that if the Democratic party is what its candidate for the Presidency declares it to be, then it is the duty of all good and patriotic citizens to defeat that party, and to prevent its ascendancy in the country of such a party.

What are the considerations which induced the Democracy of Georgia, through the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore? Are we to suppose that the Democratic party has abandoned those principles in the series and opinions he which it has so long contended, or are we to believe that the party, by accepting that nomination, has given the lie to all the professions of a long political life? I know it is not true of Mr. Greeley, but I will venture to say that the coalition of Cincinnati and Baltimore is the most unprincipled fusion that was ever made in this country.

Political organizations have sprung up from time to time calling for justice, but they have all had, or professed to have, some one and distinct principle upon which to stand. Such were the anti-Masonic party and Know Nothing parties. But this new political combination, with Greeley at its head, does not pretend to assert the principles of either party, but its object is, and is said, to correct some evil practices in the administration of the government. Take for example the Tammany ring in the Southern States than in the Northern States. I have no doubt that a very large majority of the people of the South are disposed to submit to the law and preserve the peace, but there are, in some localities, desperadoes who are determined to defy the laws and authority of the general government—and I no more reflect upon the character of the people of the Southern States in making this statement than I do upon the people of New York, by saying that the Tammany ring, in whose favor is supporting Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, is a gang of public plunderers.

Does anybody pretend to attach to this clamor about Civil Service Reform the idea that General Grant has usurped or exercised any powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the country? Congress, in its judgment, enacts certain laws, and it is made the duty of the President, by the laws an oath to execute those laws, and I say with perfect confidence, that General Grant has not only not exceeded his power under those laws, but that he has executed them with firmness, but moderation, and a proper sense of justice. Horace Greeley, if he is elected President must either enforce those acts or not, if they are not enforced, he does not enforce them, he will be guilty of the double crime of treachery and perjury; and if he does enforce them, he must, necessarily, do all that General Grant does, and for which he is now bitterly denounced by Greeley's supporters.

Kindred to this is the charge of military despotism in the appointment of internal revenue officers, and can be more unfounded than this charge, and the only possible counteract ve it has is derived from the fact that the President, during the last civil war, was, at one time, in command of a large portion of the Southern States. He did not enjoy and an extensive acquaintance with the people of the South, and he knows, and knew then, that the best interests of the country required that the appointments to office should be made in those States with a view to the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling which are requisite to the full development of the resources of the country.

Were he invited to shake hands across the bloody chasm, Doolittle was ready to believe, in common with the whole Democratic party, that the bloody chasm. Elected to the Senate by Republicans, he deserted to the Democratic party, stumped this State for Seymour, largely engaged in the bloody chasm business. Andrew Johnson's convention here in 1866 was a part of the bloody chasm programme, with Doolittle to furnish music for the occasion. He tried to come the bloody chasm dodge upon the people of Wisconsin in the form of an amendment to the Constitution of that State, providing that no Democratic candidate for Governor—but they didn't see fit to run a candidate—should be ineligible to the office. but it didn't pay there, and since he has had it on exhibition in Maine, Arkansas and Kansas, he appears to be in the show business as compared to Doolittle's military ring, of which so much has been said. General Grant has not tried to increase the military establishment, in foreign wars, for he has certainly carefully and economically cultivated peace with all nations. He has encouraged, to the best of his ability, to preserve peace with all the Indian tribes upon our frontier, and avoid the expensive Indian wars in which other administrations have been involved. No one can deny that the mighty army of men who conquered the rebellion under the command of Grant, under his auspices, has protected and brought up children, and they have rebelled against him. So the Republican party has, if more than men going over to its enemies, may fly say: "I have nursed and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Nursed, fondled, elevated and honored by the Republican party, these men now turn with the power and impudence so supposed to rage and tread the goddess beneath their feet, and then join the followers of these men!

Where are the followers of these men? Exceptions there may be, but they are generally found in the enemy's ranks, or at great distance. Those have written home notions or elections to the Republican party with to have not existed. None have been found to call office for President, or have asked him for appointments which they did not get, and which have filled the offices for which they did not get, and which have filled the offices for which they did not get, and which have filled the offices for

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

It is said that Mr. O'CONOR will shortly publish a letter, advising Democrats who have expressed their preference for him to decide between GRANT and GREELEY, without reference to him. Another report is that he will write no more letters, but allow his name to stand with that of Mr. ADAMS, as presented by the Louisville Convention.

An important matter for our friends to remember is this—that under the new election law of 1871, the Congressional ballot is distinct from all others. Under the old law the rule was to place the name of the candidate for Congress on the State ticket. This, however, must not be done now. The Congressional ballot must be wholly separate and distinct. This is of very great consequence, and the various county committees throughout the State should be especially careful to see that no mistake is made in this particular in the preparation of the ballots.

THE New York *Sun*, which has heretofore kept a stiffer upper lip than almost any GREELEY paper in the country, begins to scent inevitable defeat in the air, and calls frantically upon the National Democratic Committee "to wake up and do something" toward averting the impending disaster; charging that this far they have only mismanaged their business and intimating, about as plainly as words can do, that "they mean to be defeated." The appeal of the *Sun* was made on the morning of the Maine election. It would be still more interesting to know what the *Sun* thinks about the matter now.

A MEMBER of the famous New York Committee of Seventy, to whose unselfish labors in their behalf the people of that city are very largely indebted for the overthrow of the corrupt Tammany Ring, writes to a friend in this city concerning the Presidential question, as follows: "The writer never voted the Republican ticket in his life, but has come to the solid conclusion to go for GRANT this time, and may be for aye." It should be stated that the gentleman has heretofore been one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in that city, and is also one of its most reputable and successful business men. We commend his decision to the thoughtful consideration of honest and intelligent Democrats here.

THE *Golden Age* undertakes to dispose of the argument of the *Christian Union* that the true way to elevate the Republican party is by reforming it from within, instead of seceding from it and then attacking it from without. According to the former paper the only true philosophy of reform is to be found in the method pursued by the GREELEY coalition, which is modestly likened to the development of Christianity out of Judaism, Protestantism out of Catholicism, the American Republic out of English monarchy, and so on. In order to give these examples vitality and meaning, the *Golden Age* should have instanced JUDAS as the leader of Christianity, should have likened TILTON to LUTHER, and cited BENEDICT ARNOLD as the creator of the American Republic. A pretty set of apostles FENTON, BLAIR, TWEED, FORNEY, JEFF. DAVIS, and their kindred leaders of the GREELEY movement generally, would have made!

SOMEBODY has compared man's sympathetic nature to a sounding board; the striking of one note causing vibrations in the same note in all the boards, which, being susceptible of emitting it, are influenced by the sound emitted. In the same way, it is held, the manifestations of a given sentiment excite the same instinctive element in every person susceptible, by his moral constitution, of feeling more or less acutely this same instinctive element. Some of the more high-toned of the Liberal organs have had much to say during the progress of the present campaign concerning the harmonious philosophy of the GREELEY movement. These journals are respectfully solicited to interpret us the meaning and significance of the great note which, struck first this year in New Hampshire, has been repeated in turn by Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, ever gathering volume and fullness as it grew. What do they think are the conclusions to be drawn from an analysis of these facts, and the suggestions underlying them?

We refrained from making any reference to the address of Governor AUSTIN BLAIR, delivered in Allegheny a few nights ago, for the good and sufficient reason that neither its caliber nor its tone seemed to call for a single word of reply—it being perfectly innocuous, except, perhaps, to the speaker and his party. One sentence, however, deserves a word. Governor BLAIR urged his auditors to vote for BUCKALEW in October, upon the ground that every vote so cast at that time would be worth two votes for GREELEY in November; and that if BUCKALEW was elected GREELEY would go in with a rush. This is the only point about which our friends need give themselves the slightest concern. But the remark shows the extraordinary importance attached by the Greeleyites to the October election in this State. Baffled and repulsed everywhere else, it is here that the ground will be contested inch by inch, from now until the closing of the October polls. Republicans of Pennsylvania! Behind you are the memories of a Gettysburg. GREELEY'S only road to Washington is by way of BUCKALEW'S road to Harrisburg. But the men who smote the great rebel leader hip and thigh on the one battle field, are not to be driven from their position now. Are they?

THE cry of "reform" sounded by ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW in his stumping tour throughout the State, is the veriest cant imaginable. What is there in the public career of the GREELEY candidate for Governor to warrant the belief that his election would get rid of a single abuse, or redress a single wrong, supposing them to exist? The only way of judging what a man will be likely to do in the future, is by considering what he has already done in the past. What has CHARLES R. BUCKALEW accomplished that he sets himself up as a HERCULES who is to cleanse and purify the governmental departments of the Commonwealth? What has he ever done as State Senator to constitute him a reformer? Does he think his course in the United States Senate will commend him to the people? Does he fancy they want the same kind of "reform" which he tried to inaugurate when he voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; against strengthening the hands of the government during the war; against the financial measures necessary to the subjugation of the rebellion; against conferring civil and political rights on the negroes; against the interests and industries of the State he misrepresented; or that kind of purification which is indicated by his connection with the Fishing Creek Confederacy; his attempt to break down the credit and resources of the Treasury; his membership and officership in the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and his confidential conferences with rebel spies and agents? When the honest people of New York select TWEED as their leader in a crusade against evil-doing, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW may begin to hope that his clap-trap about "reform" may deceive the intelligent citizens of Pennsylvania. At present their only answer is, "Physician, heal thyself."

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

That we have not misapprehended the circumstances of the case in stating that Pennsylvania, in the forthcoming October contest, is to be the battle ground on which the Greeleyites propose to mass all their forces and stake the final hazard of the die, is apparent from the fact that every coalition paper of prominence in the country, from the New York *Tribune* down, is anxiously engaged in computing the chances of success and defeat in this State, and beseeching the rank and file, in fight who lend a forlorn hope or defend a last position. They acknowledge that the Liberal cause is in a desperate stress, and that nothing but the exercise of the most desperate valor, reinforced by the most subtle arts of strategy, can save it from irretrievable disaster. This is the universal cry, partially masked, of course, by expressions of confidence in success, provided the Confederate forces are properly alive to the peril of the hour and fully resolved to discharge their whole duty. They have given up all thoughts of carrying Ohio; they do not even profess themselves able to withstand the Republican onslaught in Indiana. They see that the key to the entire position is here, in the Key-Stone State, and that if they can break through the line in this quarter in October, the whole character and complexion of the November struggle will be changed. This is the situation. We need not say how it appeals to the patriotism and endurance of every member of the Republican party. There are occasions in the lives of almost all men when the humblest worker may lift himself to the level of a hero. That time is here, now. The question is, shall the opportunity be improved?

MAINE.

Most stories have a didactic moral tacked on to them at their close, but the lesson of the Maine election reveals itself all the way through, and is as fully apparent at the beginning as at the end. It should be remembered, however, that at the outset of the campaign the Greeleyites expressed themselves confident of carrying the State. This upon the basis of the local dissatisfactions existing among Republicans in various parts of the State, and upon the anti-GRANT enthusiasm to which the personal presence of Mr. GREELEY himself was expected to give rise. Just as, in the North Carolina election, they intended to prove that the South was united for GREELEY, so in the Maine election they meant to show that the Republicans of the North repudiated GRANT. Nor should it be forgotten that their failure in the former instance rendered their efforts in the latter case all the more vehement and desperate. By common consent, too, they had agreed to attach a national significance to the struggle, whatever might be the nature of its outcome. The real fight was between GRANT and GREELEY, even more distinctly than in North Carolina or Vermont. The coalitionists were fully aware of the disastrous moral effect which defeat in Maine would exert upon the movement elsewhere, and so they fought with a gallantry and persistence worthy of a far better cause. From one end of the State to the other the best brains and most honeyed eloquence which the anti-administrationists could secure were kept incessantly at work, while falsehood and calumny of the most unscrupulous character were also pressed into service, and employed without stint on every hand. They had started out with the declaration that Republicanism was on the decline, and they meant to make it appear so, either by fair means or foul. But, as here and elsewhere, the Republicans of Maine are men of courage, intelligence and principle, possessing that rare quality of manhood which buries private differences among themselves fathom deep whenever a common danger threatens. To this must be added the fact that not a few of the best men of that State, who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democratic party, ranged themselves side by side with the Republicans in the contest; proving, among other things, that in Maine, as everywhere else, the defection of every recreant Republican is more than compensated for by the accession of a better man in his place. The returns, incomplete as they are, show that not only has GRANT not been dislodged from or weakened in the confidence of the citizens of Maine, but that they have no more partiality for Greeleyism than have their friends in Vermont and elsewhere. The people have unanimously made up their minds to demolish Greeleyism, wherever and in whatever shape it lifts its baleful head. Republicans of Pennsylvania! In the scarlet days of the war the news of a victory at one end of the Union lines quickened the pulse of every soldier in the ranks at the other, and helped to make him unconquerable. What answer shall we send back to the triumphant greeting which comes to us from New England?

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The great event of the present campaign will be the assembling next Tuesday, in this city, of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors. Immediately after the nomination of General GRANT for the Presidency, at Philadelphia, a number of distinguished soldiers who had taken part in the convention suggested a reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the nation, to be held in the State of Pennsylvania on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—the place to be designated by Major General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who had taken such a distinguished part in that memorable battle. Gen. HARTRANFT subsequently selected Pittsburgh as the place of meeting, and a formal call was thereafter issued, inviting all soldiers and sailors who had fought in the Union armies to assemble here for the purpose of advancing the cause for which they had struggled. The soldiers and sailors who had suffered in the rebel prison pens of the South were specially invited to join in the meeting, and large numbers of these will be present from the different States, and will perhaps organize a separate convention. Soon after the call had been issued, the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county appointed a committee of soldiers, of which General A. L. PEARSON is chairman, to make arrangements for the convention. That committee has been in correspondence with many of the most active and distinguished military men of the country, with various military organizations, and with the Republican Executive Committees of the several counties throughout the State, and have assurances from all quarters of a most cordial acquiescence in the purposes of the convention, and of an intention on the part of the rank and file to be present in delegations of twenties, fifties, hundreds, and even as high as one thousand. Philadelphia will probably send considerably over one thousand. Other large cities will be represented by hundreds. The acquaintance has been calculated at thirty thousand, and the responses fully justify this estimate.

The "boys in blue" are coming by thousands, and the people of the "Iron City" will give them a hearty, soldierly welcome. This will not be the first visit here for many of these gallant men, and those who had occasion to halt here for a few days, or even merely to "pass through," during the stirring days of the war, will come at this peaceful time with pleasant recollections of our people—remembrances born of the kindly attentions and patriotic ministrations of one of our noblest institutions—the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. The hotels will be inadequate to accommodate a third of the strangers, and the committee has appealed to the hospitality of the public in their behalf—an appeal which is being met with a most generous response. Let every citizen who has extra accommodations in his home give his name to the Committee on Entertainment, with the number he is willing to accommodate during the brief time which the convention will be in session.

As this demonstration will be the grandest of the kind ever gotten up in the country—and as the torchlight procession and review, on the night of Wednesday, the eighteenth, is expected to eclipse everything in the way of a procession since the war, except the memorable grand review at Washington—it is the duty as it will be the pleasure of our citizens of every class, and especially those of large hearts and large means, to contribute liberally of their time and money to make our city worthy of the occasion. There will be special decorations of an elaborate and costly character, the expense of which must be met by the committee through private subscriptions. As the convention will have its headquarters on Fifth avenue, it is contemplated to decorate this thoroughfare from Smithfield to Market street. There will be four triumphal arches at the intersection of Smithfield street, four at Wood, and four at Market, making twelve in all. At intervals of seventy-five feet on both sides of the avenue, between the points named, there will be evergreens planted from twenty-five to thirty feet in height, connected by festoons of wires, and profusely hung with Chinese lanterns of various shapes and colors, flags, transparencies, and other ornamental devices. The arches will also be handsomely decorated. Then there will be ornamentations of a private character all over the city, such as the taste, liberality and patriotism of the people may suggest and devise. To this work all should now commend themselves, as the time is short, and it is desirable that everything be in readiness for the reception of the guests.

The torchlight procession and review will be organized by corps and divisions. There will be six corps and fifteen divisions. Major General HARTRANFT, the "hero of Antietam bridge," has very properly been assigned the Chief Marshalship, and will doubtless accept the proffered honor. The route of procession has been fixed as follows: Starting from the Monongahela House, up Smithfield street to Third avenue; up Third avenue to Grant street; along Grant to Diamond; up Diamond to Ross; along Ross to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Pride street; along Pride to Fulton; along Fulton to Wylie avenue; down Wylie to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Market; along Market to Sixth street; over the Suspension bridge to Allegheny; up Federal to West Ohio; down West Ohio to the Parks around the Parks to Cedar avenue, and thence by said avenue to East Ohio; along East Ohio to Chestnut, and return by the Mechanic street bridge to Penn avenue, and down Penn avenue to Sixth street, where the procession will be dismissed.

Grand as will be this pageant, it will only form an incident to the convention, whose deliberations will be fraught with importances to every citizen, and whose utterances will resound throughout the nation, giving hope and encouragement and direction to all who wish to continue the government in safe hands, maintain our unexampled prosperity, secure peace and stability within our borders, and, above all, to have this nation gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in preserving intact those amendments to the fundamental law which were purchased by the blood of her sons, and which are now so ruthlessly assailed and threatened.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

What is to be done with the weather? From present appearances it looks as though it is going to take us all this fall to fight out last summer.

To add to our misery in these latitudes, we are told that there is three inches of snow on Mount Marcy, Adirondacks, and six on Mount Washington, White Hills.

It was formerly the custom for all vessels passing Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, to toll their bells in honor of the sacred memories of the place. During the war it was manifestly impossible, and since the inauguration of peace the custom has not been revived. The Washington *Chronicle* calls for a renewal of the observance.

The "bottle of sacred oil" recently found amid the ruins of Pompeii, to which reference was made in this paper, turns out to have been nothing but a bottle of whisky inadvertently left behind by a picnic party of Colonel POLK'S friends when that gentleman was American Ambassador at Rome.

A farmers' milk company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, has been organized in New York for the purpose of transporting milk to that city and disposing of it without the services of the "middle men," the profits to be divided among the stockholders.

A California convict just out of prison has set about shooting the jury that convicted him, one by one. He is taking a straight shoot for the gallows.

Useless industry is well illustrated in the case of Miss Frank, of Wyandotte, Kansas, who has been engaged for some time in embroidering a life-sized picture of St. Patrick. She has taken 1,500,000 stitches already, and it will take several millions more to complete the picture.

A well-known British aeronaut suggests that the best way for Dr. Livingstone to obtain the information he requires would be by means of a balloon. He could ascend to a great height by means of an ordinary fire balloon or monguolder, and although the great drawback to its general use is that it requires a still day for the ascent, Dr. Livingstone, he thinks, could easily wait for that.

The desperate fight in progress for the control of the Northern Mississippi freight and passenger trade continues. The two competing companies do not yet give bounties for patronage, but they are evidently coming to that. At last accounts, the fare from St. Louis to St. Paul was quoted at a dollar. The result is that the boats are so crowded that passengers sleep in hammocks.

Kentucky has a spring of water which is said to rise and fall repeatedly every day, in the same manner as the tide of the sea.

Nearly forty per cent. of the total deaths of all ages in the United States is found among infants under five years of age. The mortality in our great cities, however, has risen to a much higher rate, the highest being in Chicago, where it has increased from a percentage of .18 in 1843 to .62 in 1869.

The official report of the Superintendent of the English postal telegraph shows that after paying all expenses, it will yield the present year a net profit of nearly two million dollars to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The people of North Carolina are very sensibly going to work in their old gold mines to see if there is anything left in them. It is said that the mines of Mecklenburg county have inexhaustible supplies of rich ore, and can be worked to better advantage than those of the far west.

The burning of the Iowa elevator in Chicago some weeks ago proves to have been merely a business speculation on the part of the proprietor. He had appropriated some two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain left in his charge, and burned the establishment down to cover up the crime.

The watering-places are being rapidly deserted, South as well as North. Out of twelve hundred or two thousand visitors who were on the beach a few days ago enjoying life at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, only three or four hundred remain.

A woman was the other day admitted to citizenship by the United States Court at Detroit, under the statute providing that when a man has made a declaration to become a citizen, and dies before the second papers are received, his widow is entitled to such papers, with all the rights and immunities of citizenship. Her husband so died, and she availed herself of the provisions of the act.

Alabama is calling attention to her great mineral wealth. A deposit of red fossiliferous hematite ore extends from near the center of the State to its northern extremity, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It is pronounced the most remarkable in extent in this country, and affords a practical yield in the blast furnaces of over fifty per cent. of iron. The deposits lie so near the surface that the railroad cuttings have, in some instances exposed the strata. Besides this iron ore, the coal fields are also of great extent, and are mined with equal facility.

Food Prospects in England.

There is great anxiety in England in consequence of the prospective high prices of the chief articles of food during the approaching winter. The sudden rise in the price of coal, an important element in the expenditure of the family, has caused a great pause among the middle and lower classes, who fear that pinching and starving may have to be endured. The consumption of meat has increased in a ratio much greater than its production, despite the improvement in breeds. The attempt to bring fat cattle from South America for fattening in English stalls and meadows met with insurmountable difficulties, and had to be abandoned. Australia preserved meats are slowly working their way, but will be some years before they can afford appreciable relief. As to bread, the London *Saturday Review* thinks the prospect is brighter. The season has been generally unfavorable, but almost an average crop of wheat has been produced. Barley yields less than the usual return, while oats, peas and beans are unusually good.

A REMARKABLE address was recently delivered by the Episcopal Archbishop of Great Britain, in which he expressed his fear that the people of England were in danger of becoming converted to heathenism. It seems there are a company of Burmese ambassadors in London, whose gentlemanly and very way excellent heathen qualities gave him, as he thought, a sufficient foundation for his warning. Besides these ambassadors, the archbishop mentioned "some thirty Hindoos, members of the Temple, or Lincoln's Inn, still remaining Hindoos and heathens in the midst of English civilization." The East End of London was declared to be crowded by heathens from China, Japan and India. The curious part of the address was, that instead of being thankful that so many heathens had been brought under Christian influences in England, the archbishop deplored their presence as a danger to Christianity. In giving a reason for his fear he makes an admission that is rather surprising, but none the less worthy of consideration. The substance of it is this: Christians claim to be better men than heathens, but these learned and excellent heathens come to London, and people own that they are as good as any Christian. There is a good deal of food for reflection in this curious matter.

A MAN announced that he would swim from England to France on Friday, August 23d, and really made the attempt. His name is Johnson, and is described as being twenty-four years of age, of medium height, and one of the finest built men it is possible to see. He measures forty-five inches around the chest, and at will can inhale it to about five more; his muscular powers are also enormously developed. The start was made, the time being 10:30 A. M., and striking out to sea with vigorous strokes, he travelled the first two miles in fifty minutes. The wind was moderate from east-northeast; a strong tide was also running, with a short, choppy sea. At 11:20 he partook of port wine, and again at 11:30 refreshed himself. At 12:45 he approached the steamer and requested something to eat, asking whether he might come on board. Mr. Scrimgeour, seeing that, in consequence of the strong tide, &c., his chances of reaching the French coast was quite hopeless, thought it advisable he should do so. When seated on deck it was found that his legs, from the thighs downward, were mauled; the circulation of the blood seemed to have almost stopped—in fact, the cold had so thoroughly mastered the system that he was unable to raise a basin of beef tea to his lips.

DURING the past week trade in general, and the dry goods trade in particular, assumed a very satisfactory tone. New York hopeful especially think of a large business for this week are entertained in all quarters, which will most likely be realized, as there are very large numbers of buyers on the spot, whose necessities for goods will compel them to enter the market and stock up. In Philadelphia jobbers are in excellent spirits, and their prospects have greatly improved. Some have even been working into the late hours of the night. Purchases are reported from city customers, but the principal demand is with Ohio and Pennsylvania. All Southern and Western sections are represented, and many new buyers who have never before visited that market are seen there.

UNDER the new tariff the duty on salt was reduced from eighteen cents in bulk and twenty-four cents per one hundred pounds in sacks, to eight for the former and twelve for the latter. The disturbances in the price of labor at the English salt works, from strikes and combinations, has caused a great advance in the price of salt, consequently there is no reduction to the cost to consumers. Liverpool ground salt, sold at the docks six months ago at six shillings per ton, now sells at nineteen to twenty shillings. The cheaper grades show the largest percentage of increase. As a consequence American salt is in great demand, and under the stimulus of remunerative prices the Syracuse, Saginaw and Ohio river works are preparing for increased products.

A SINGULAR result of the new French loan, is the effect which it has had upon prices and interests throughout France. Heretofore the usual rates of interest have been 4 and 5 per cent. for real estate and mortgages, and 6 per cent. for money lent or vested in agricultural and manufacturing industries. But on account of the high rate, 6¾ per cent. of the loan it is found almost impossible to obtain money at the former figures, and as a consequence, the banks have been obliged to raise their rates for business discounts, and the communes are unable to get loans for local purposes at the authorized interest of 5 per cent. They have, therefore, applied for power to pay a higher price.

IN consequence of the advanced price of coal in England, it is expected that the English North American fleet will be ordered to coal at Halifax in future, in place of obtaining supplies, as heretofore, from England, and this demand alone would start coal mining in that region with new activity. As an indication of the future, it is significant that the English commercial papers begin to discuss the expediency of importing coal from Nova Scotia, which they claim could be done at a profit according to current rates.

AN aged man named John Wood, while attending as a witness in a suit before a Justice of the Peace in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, last Wednesday, fell dead on the floor. The Coroner was in the room, and called the same jury that had been summoned on the law-suit to sit in inquest on the body. Mr. Wood was a resident of Painesville, Ohio, and aged ninety-one years.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, is as generous-hearted as he is just. The other day a drunken loafer cruelly beat his wife, and in default of fifty dollars to pay his fine was sentenced by the Mayor to jail for a hundred days. The wife's heart finally softened toward her husband's release. The Mayor is inflexible to any proposition looking toward mitigation, fifty-five dollars to relieve her necessities fill the exact portion of her husband's term. Then she gracefully took it, and going straight to the jail paid the penalty, a portion of the fine, to the chagrin of the worthy Mayor.

An English critic says that James T. Fields's account of the death and burial of Hawthorne is one of the most affecting passages in English literature, and will take rank in pathos with Lockhart's last days of Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Walter Scott arrived in New York from a sea voyage the other day. He came especially to visit the Central Park, and it is rumored is already so much pleased that he will take up his permanent residence there. He looked well bronzed, it is said, but as impassive as a statue.

General Sherman will arrive home from Europe in a few days, and its parents are now being made to give him a brilliant welcome and reception.

With reference to the late Dent-deed recontre, in Washington, it is said that about a year ago Judge Dent gave Donn Piatt, the owner of the paper in which the article appeared, warning that if he was abused in the way the Dent and Grant families were so McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Sammel R. Dunnock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Abley, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. SHERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MacCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, O. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McCUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

VANILLA BEANS, "PRIME,"
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
FRUIT JUICES,
CITRIC ACID,

SPONGE, "S. W.," SELECT.
SPONGE, "VENTIAN," BATHING.
SPONGE, "SURGEONS'."
SPONGE, REEF,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President. | JOHN H. HAMPTON, Vice President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, James Tiffenell, F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ralfsy, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissue, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black and Colored Poplins, of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Rellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulzings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.
Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4th.
The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Classical Branches, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors. Special attention is given to the moral, training and personal habits of cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of D. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of
Col. THOMAS D. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music, (Pianos new, Decker Bros. make), &c.
Special Preparatory Course for
VASSAR COLLEGE.
Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW.
Send for Record of 1871-72.
MARY B. JOHNSON, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.
The Music Department will be under the direction of Prof. H. HEINICHEN.
For information or admission apply to the Rector,
Rev. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

French and German Select School
AND
PRIVATE LESSONS.
Fall Terms opens the 12TH OF SEPTEMBER. Any desired information given by
Mrs. P. DANSE,
No. 4 Eighth street.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.
The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving parties can be had at the book house or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 20.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, } Principals.
EMMA E. HAZLETT, }

NEWELL INSTITUTE.
Young Ladies' Division..... No. 255 Penn avenue.
Boys' Division..... No. 267 Penn avenue.
Business resumed on Monday, September 9. For particulars see Cata ogue at Book and Music Stores, or at the Institute daily from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., on and after September 2.
J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

AYER'S LATIN SCHOOL,
NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE.
Select School for Boys, will re-open on MONDAY, September 2. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address the Principal, or call at the Rooms between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12.
J. E. AYERS, Principal.

LADIES' INSTITUTE,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,
A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points by Railroad. Will reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References—the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Principal.
Mrs. O. E. SMYTHE.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
Caps, Capes Torches and Flags
Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists.
E. Edmundson & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS,
55 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the City of Allegheny, deceased, has been granted to the Undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate will make Payments, and those having Claims will present them duly authenticated to
ALEX. M. BLACK,
At Kensington, Iron Works; or
ALEX. H. MILLER,
No. 92 Diamond street, Allegheny City.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT
For Supreme Judge.
CLYDDES MERCUR.
For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.
For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.
For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jolly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Sammel R. Dunnock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Abley, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

DRY GOODS.
FALL OPENING,
1872!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Specialties in Several Kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
Irish Poplins,
JAP POPLINS,
FINE STYLES.
SATTEENS,
French Merinos, &c., &c.
IRISH POPLINS,
Bought at Forced Sale, at nearly One-half Former Prices.

1872. HEADQUARTERS 1872.
FOR
Barred Flannels
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Fullerton's Freeport Flannels
CRAIG'S GREENVILLE FLANNELS.
BLANKETS AND YARNS, AND EMDALE FLANNELS.
BRADLEY'S, MERCER, PITTSBURGH AND EASTERN PLAID FLANNELS, AT MILL PRICE.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
All-Wool Barred Flannels.
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Call and Examine Before Purchasing.

New Fall Goods.
DAILY ARRIVALS.
Scarfs, new styles and shades.
200 dozen Leather Belts.
New Guipure Tidies.
100 pieces New Guipure Lace.
Real Maltese, Thread, Val. and Point Collars, large lot.
New Styles Veils.
Lace Berthas, Silk and Guipure, at Bargains.
Kid Gloves—Alexander, Herz Seamless, Jouvin, Chevereau and other makes.
Lace Sleeves.
Embroidered Collars.
Embroidered Sets.
25 boxes Hamburg Flouncing.
Star Shirts.
Underwear—Merino and Wool.
Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.
MWF

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the general election and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RITAN,
Speaker of the Senate.
APPROVED—The twenty second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article o. the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

Caps,
Capes,
Torches
Flags,
Lanterns, &c.
JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAGS, BANNERS AND
CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS,
76 Fifth Avenue, Opposite Postoffice.
MWF
THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872
The Last, Best, Cheapest and Most Effective

Entirely different, and superior to other Extinguishers!
An Absolute Protection from Fire.
It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and PROMPT AND EFFICIENT IN ITS ACTION. It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufactories, Railroads and Fire Department in the countries and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Army Posts. Send for descriptive circular to
J. S. SCHOONMAKER,
165 FIRST AVENUE, or
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
75 WATER STREET.
NOTICE.
Having disposed of our entire stock of
Groceries and Liquors
TO
MILLER, FORCE & CO.,
Our office in the future will be found at the Rooms of the Artisan's Insurance Company, corner of Wood and Third streets, (second floor—entrance on Third street,) where parties knowing themselves indebted will please make payment, and those having claims against us will present them for payment.
WM. MILLER & CO,

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Fall Dress Goods,
IN
Plain Poplins and Alpacas,
Striped Poplins and Alpacas,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
Plain Dress Goods, very cheap.
Extra Good Value in Black Goods.
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,
Black Merinos,
Black Corded Poplins,
Black Gros De Londres,
Black Crape Cloths,
Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS.
A COMPLETE STOCK,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
MARKET STREET.
The attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE is invited to our extensive lines just

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $150,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $85,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANSFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEFFERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO

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Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c., &c.

Collections made on all accessible points.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage S's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage S's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsburg Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 10, 1872.

The disposition among lenders is to keep their funds well in hands, in anticipation of a stringent market in the near future. Nearly all our banking houses unite in the opinion that the fall trade will be very active, with a strong demand for funds. The prevalence of such an opinion so generally may work its own remedy, and prevent the anticipated stringency, although all the cities of redemption, as classed by the National Currency act, are in less favorable condition than that we eat this time last season. The three per cent. certificates called in have been replaced in bank vaults by straight legal tenders, and the disposition to carry as little now interest-bearing reserve as possible, has caused the banks to run their reserve unusually low for this season of the year. The new national currency issued to the West and South has required a withdrawal from the active market of from 15 to 25 per cent. of legal tenders, as a reserve for the new currency notes, so that there is a smaller volume of greenbacks available for business purposes by double the amount of thirty cent. certificates called in and canceled. It is a specimen of that hasty legislation which characterizes to so great an extent Congressional action—for while the promoters of the scheme had for their object an expansion of banking facilities, the actual result has been to produce a contraction.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U.S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼
U.S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U.S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U.S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U.S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾
U.S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	113
U.S. Bonds of 1868	113	113
10-40s	107¾	107¾
New 5s	110¼	110¼
Gold	113¼	113¼
Currency 6s	111¾	112

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
Carton	113¼
Quicksilver	42
Pacific Mail	27½
Adams Express	68
Wells, Fargo Express	44
American Express	60
United States Express	80
New York Central	96½
Erie	20¾
Reading	102
Michigan Southern	89½
Illinois Central	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½
Chicago and Rock Island	107
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	96½
Western Union Telegraph	78
Quicksilver preferred	65
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11
Panama	135
New Jersey Central	93½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, September 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation, buyers being very shy and not disposed to operate to any extent, offering to wait and take the chances.

CRUDE.

The market was weak and prices very uncertain. We quote as follows: Parker's $3 @ offered, $3 37½ wanted, Delmg about equal to 85c per gallon here.

REFINED.

We have to note a quiet market. Spot 23; September 23c; October 23½; October to December 24½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Holders are firm at an advance in prices. We quote city at $1 80@1 90; country, $1 80@1 85.

By Western Union Telegraph

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 10.—Market quiet but steady at 23 bids.

BRADFORD, September 9.—Market quiet, being dull and nothing offering; $3 @ 3 25 bid for crude; asking prices 25c. OIL CITY, September 10.—Market quiet and very little doing; ordinary on lower road $3 20; Oil City $3 45 upper road $3 30.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—Spot about $3 25; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 23½@23½c; crude 16@16½c; cases 28c; sales none; futures: October, November and December 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day was characterized by a slight falling off from Saturday's figures, with a liberal demand. Price of the day to the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 32½
500 bls upper road, spot.....3 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 37½
200 bbls upper road, 63° gravity.....3 40

NEW YORK, September 10—Closing Monday.—The advance of demand creates and excitement. Crude in bulk is offered at 12½c, refined 24½c for prompt delivery, cases 29½@29¾c; no sales reported. Naphta is quoted at 18½c; 2,500 bbls sold on private terms. Philadelphia has been lower, with a dull trade; refined 27¼@ 28½c, for spot delivery.

By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.

NEW YORK, Sept. mber 10.—Marks firm. Refined 24½c.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—No quotations yet

OIL CITY, September 10.—Market not opened yet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Unchanged. Impossible to get quotations.

PARKER'S, September 10. Market dull at $3 21½@ 3 25.

TIDIOUTE, September 10.—Market quiet at $3 20.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers	Barrels
J Bushnell	1,000
T P Mfg Co	963
T P Miller	44
Hutchins & B	140
J Bushnell	228
J Bushnell	224
Wm Swenson	622
H M Ackley	450
Thomas Lockett	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls
C C Boggs	158
Neaphus Oil Co	462
Standard oil works	222
Brilliant oil works	228
Total	2,907

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 9, 1872.

Standard Oil Works, 265 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 262 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 404 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Bevan & Wagner, 206 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 267 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,056

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Conrad Refining Co., 265 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Elgin, Bly & Co, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

R. Belton & Waring, 620 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....870

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 10, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Hor's, Mules No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
Saturday, Sept mber 7	668	3,100	2,800	45
Monday, Sept 9	2,104	3,400	2,600	45
Tuesd y, Sept. 10	270	100	400	30
Total	3,042	6,600	5,800	120

SHIPMENTS.

	Cat le, No.	Hogs, No.	Sheep, No.	Horses, Mules No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
Saturday, September 8	1,398	8,200	2,800	100
Tuesday, Sept. 9	2,054			
Total	3,240	8,200	2,800	130

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to this time have been a little heavy of through stock going East, and fair of those intended for sale at this point. The quality of the cattle is from medium to common, but few good to prime offering there are not as many buyers here as usual, but by to morrow the number may be increased considerably. Those here do not seem anxious to purchase. They complain of bad market's East, and say that if they buy any cattle it will be at figures considerably below last week's rates. Prime fat ing is not good, and it is safe to say that prices are off from ¼ to ½c of the lower grades, and not quite so much on the best. Some cattle are being shipped out on first hands, owners thinking that as trade is slow they would prefer going to waiting for buyers.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades: Extra 1,400 to 1,450 lb. steers $7 00 to $7 10; prime 1,300 lb steers $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,200 lb steers $6 00 to $6 20; good 1,100 lb steers $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lb steers $4 75 to $5 00; common $3 50 to $4 25; bulls $2 25 to $3 50; cows $2 50 to $4 50; heifers $4 00 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week up to this time have been light. The market is active, particularly on prime and extra grades which are in very light supply. The market on these grades is fully 20c higher than last week, with prices firm and heady. Yorkers and Baltimore hogs in supply about equal to the demand.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades of hogs:

Extra Philadelphia $6 16; prime Philadelphia $6; good Philadelphia $5 85 to $5 90; Baltimore $5 15; Yorkers $4 75 to 5.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week, though not heavy, is still sufficient for this time of the week, as few buyers are here yet. The quality of the stock is fair. Not much holding over and the feeling is firm. We quote as follows: Extra 90 lbs flowing are the rates at which the different kinds are sold:

Extra, 100 lbs (fine wool) $6 25 to $6 30; extra, 80 lbs (fine wool) $5 90 to $6; prime, 85 lbs, (fine wool) $5 50 to $5 75; good, 80 lbs, (fine wool) $5 15 to $5 35; common (fine wool) $4 to $4 50; scalawags (per head) $2 to $3.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm, with strong indications of rain. The markets are in the main, unchanged, at least so far as leading articles are concerned. The following are the receipts of the articles enumerated since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,750	Apples, bbls	37
Wheat, sacks	1,230	Butter, pkgs	46
Oats, sacks	1,000	Bacon, hhds	12
Corn, sacks	1,100	Raw, sacks	25

The fruit market was in rather a demoralized state today. The stock is very heavy and much of it in bad condition. Peaches sold up from 50c to $1 50 per box; prime plumes $3 50 per box; choice apples $3 per bbl. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys $6 per bbl; Maryland $5. Grapes 2@4c per lb. Huckleberries $7 per bbl. Timothy seed $2 30@3 per bushel. Moss pork has declined 50c on the barrel. Flour remains unchanged in price, with a fair trade demand. Groceries are very active. Bacon and provisions are unchanged in price and an active trade reported.

We omit extended quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 10, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair shipping inquiry for good spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat strong at $1 26@1 25¾ cash; $1 26¾ seller September; $1 17¾ seller October, $1 15½; seller the year No. 2, $1 18. Corn firm at 36¾@36¾c cash; 37c bid September; 37½@37¾c seller October. Oats firm at 24½c. Oats firm and in good demand at 24½c cash; 25¼@25½c seller October. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 86c. Barley firm for spot; No. 2, 95c. No. 3, 85c; future quiet; No 2, 87½c for September and October.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and entirely nominal; no cash sales. Mess pork $14 50 cash; Sales 50 do 30 days at 60c. Lard firmly held; winter 8c; summer 8½@8¾c. Hams in fair demand and unchanged. Short rib sides 6½@6¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; held at 91c.

FREIGHTS—Active and lower at 15c for corn, 14½c for wheat. Rates for charters are chiefly for corn.

RECEIPTS—Timothy firm and in good demand for prime; available at $2 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Cotton lower and in moderate demand; middling upland 21½c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $4 @4 05; extra Ohio $4 15 @4 30; extra Genesee $4 35@4 40; fancy do $4 45@4 60; extra Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan $4 15@4 30; extra Genesee $4 35@4 40; fancy do $4 45@4 60; extra Ohio

THE VERY LATEST.

PETROLEUM CENTER.

ROUSING REFUBLICAN RALLY.

Marching Clubs from the Vicinity---The Town Illuminated.

Speeches by *Hon.* T. J. Bigham and J. H. Osmer, Esq.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., Sept. 10, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night. Clubs from Oil City, Rouseville, Columbia Farm, Kane City, and Pioneer, are present in uniform and with torches. The speakers are Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, and J. H. Osmer, of Franklin. Mr. Bigham delivered a splendid and telling speech on the political questions of the day, and especially dwelling upon Buckalew's record, which afforded fine amusement for the crowd. Mr. Osmer was prevented from delivering a long address, owing to the lateness of the hour, having arrived on special train. The town was profusely illuminated and the streets thronged with men, women and children. The campaign is in full blast. The rally was a grand success, and fully appreciated by the masses.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Letter from President Grant

Regretting that He Cannot be Present.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The following letter, in relation to the approaching Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, was received this morning by Col. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Convention:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me, by your committee, a pressing invitation to attend the grand mass convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the city of Pittsburgh on the 17th inst. My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave celebration entirely to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know no class of citizens better entitled to meet in convention, and I have weight accorded their views, that the veteran soldiers who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your counsels will be marked by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and advantages to the. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th inst., and only regret that I can not be with you on that occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Connecticut Veterans Coming.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 10.—A convention of Republican soldiers and sailors was held in this city to day. Gen. Edward Harland was chosen permanent chairman, and a large number of prominent soldiers of the State as Vice Presidents. Twenty-four delegates were chosen to the Pittsburgh convention. Stirring resolutions were adopted and speeches made by General Harvey and others.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Officers of the Board and a Number of Savages En Route to the National Capital—Peace Prospects Unfavorable.

CHICAGO, September 10.—General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and head of the commission to the Sioux Indians, arrived here this evening, *en route* for Washington via Bellaire. The rest of the commissioners, with interpreters and Indian chiefs, will reach here to-morrow at 3 P. M. The commissioners did not visit the Yellowstone, as originally intended, on account of the belligerent attitude of the Indians, but pushed directly to the upper Missouri, in the very heart of the Indian country, where they made the investigations for which the commission was appointed, and held a council with the savages. They had a rough and dangerous trip from Cheyenne to Helena. They were one hundred and eight hours in the stage without rest, and at one time were attacked by a roving band of natives. It was difficult in some places to procure means of transportation, as the mosquitoes had driven away the horses and cattle. At the crossing of the North Platte, on the Pacific Railroad, on the upper Missouri, two or three days were attacked by swarms of mosquitoes and gnats. The country is dreary and desolate. The commissioners had a council with the Indians at the trading station called Fort Peck, where they remained thirty-five days. Here, after great difficulty, they succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of the most obstreperous savages. Some have steadily refused to accompany the commissioners to Washington. They are there, and have given much trouble to the government heretofore. The official report of General Cowen will doubtless contain much new and valuable information, and suggest the correction of abuses that have grown up. If he could be persuaded to make public his observations on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the country through which it passes, the public interest would be well subserved.

The following party will be here to-morrow: Hon. Nelson J. Turney and Maj. J. W. Wham, commissioners; Col. J. A. O'Connor and Maj. T. B. Sumner, Indian agents; D. T. Turner, surgeon; Wm. Verdon and John Bregaier, interpreters; Mrs. Caiplo, civilized squaw, who has great influence with her people, and nine Indians from the agency of Standing and four from Fort Peck, with the agent, O'Conner—in all, thirty-four Indians, besides commissioners, agents and interpreters.

THE ARKANSAS CONFLICT.

A Compromise Proposed and Refused—People Fleeing the Country En Masse.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 10.—Parties from Pope county this evening report to the *Gazette* that General Upham is still at Russellville with bisguards. Sheriff Dodson's militia, about one hundred and fifty men, are camped two miles from this place. Everybody that can get away is leaving the country. Dodson goes to the stores and orders whatever he desires, giving in pay his order on the county. On a refusal to let anything go in that way, he threatens to break down their doors and take what he wants. He says they will have martial law in a few days and then they can get their pay in State scrip. Sunday last Upham sent one of his guards and a well known citizen to Dover to ascertain if the parties there whom they desired to arrest, and who they would surrender to the civil authorities. They also sent word that they would do so cheerfully if a fair trial was assured them; that he could select any justice of the peace in the county, and twelve jurymen from the list of leading Republicans of the county not identified with Dodson, and they would abide the result of a trial by them, and that if he desired to come to Dover they would guarantee him protection, but they would not surrender to Dodson. To these propositions Gen. Upham replied that it was for him, not them, to propose terms; that he recognized Dodson as the proper civil officer to whom they should surrender. Upham sent two of his guards to the city to-day, who arrived this evening with dispatches on the above error. It is thought they came for more men, and that Upham, before Monday, will have over 200 reinforcements. Bloody times are anticipated when he makes a movement in that direction with Dodson's militia. Deputy Sheriff Williams is dead. It appears that he had twenty-seven men with him, when he came across four young men of Dover—young Hale, a brother and one of the men murdered by the Sheriff's posse some time ago; Perry West, one of the prisoners who escaped on that occasion, and two others. He fired on them, when they returned the fire, mortally wounding Williams and slightly wounding one of his men.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

He Will Probably Accept the Nomination of the Louisville Convention.

NEW YORK, September 10.—This evening a number of the committee appointed by the Louisville Convention, to tender O'Conor the nomination for the Presidency, assembled, with other gentlemen, at the Andrew Jackson club room. The members of the committee gave it to be understood that a favorable reply might be looked for. O'Conor, they said, did not refuse the nomination, but counselled moderation. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the Louisville Convention. To-morrow prominent citizens meet to sign a letter to O'Conor, urging him to accept the nomination. Several of the Louisville Committee think it will be accepted.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Imbroglio.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—In pursuance of a call for a meeting of members dissenting from the action of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, in the case of E. A. & T. S. Johnson, about ninety members of the Chamber assembled this afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange, and organized by calling Hon. George F. Davis to the chair. In the meeting were some of the oldest members of the institution. A resolution declaring in favor of withdrawal from the Chamber, and procuring a room for future meetings, was discussed, and the temper of the meeting appeared in favor of independent action; but strong appeals were made by President Longworth, George F. Davis and others and it was finally determined to postpone action five days, with the understanding that an effort should be made to take from the table the recommendation of the board to suspend the parties for thirty days, and endeavor to procure further action by the Chamber, so that a change notice was given that a motion would be made next Friday to take the case from the table. At the annual election of the Chamber of Commerce to-day A. F. Covington was elected President.

The Peace Reunion at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 10.—The city is crowded with strangers, come to the Peace Reunion. Every train is full and the hotels and boarding houses are rapidly filling up. The grounds are elegantly arranged and decorated, and a hundred cooks are busy to-day and to-night barbecuing droves of sheep, hogs and bullocks for to-morrow. The committees met to-night and made final arrangements for the festival to-morrow and torchlight procession to-morrow night.

Steam Tug Explosion in the James River.

RICHMOND, VA., September 10.—A special to the *Dispatch* says the steam tug Agnes exploded her boiler this afternoon, near Captain's Point, five miles below City Point, on the James river. Captain Griffith Johns, of the bark Lucy, who was on board, *en route* for his vessel, B. Enroughty, engineer, two colored firemen, and a wheelman, colored, were killed, and two colored men wounded. Captain Lawrence, who commanded the tug, was blown some distance into the air, and fell into the water, but was only slightly injured. The schooner Mary Nims, to which was made fast the tug, was badly damaged. The tug is a complete wreck.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening an excellent bill will be presented at this establishment, well worthy of the patronage of the lovers of the drama. See advertisement.

American Theater.

Manager Aims is succeeding in presenting novelties nightly. The new artists made decided hits last night.

Varieties Theater.

The new company at this house has proved highly successful. A splendid bill to-night.

Monument to D. V. Pressley.

The congregation connected with the First U. P. Church, of Allegheny, have been engaged since the death of their late pastor, D. V. Pressley, in erecting a monument to his memory. The monument is of most handsome design, and when completed will be a worthy tribute to the memory by the members of his congregation. The monument, which is being constructed by Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, will soon be completed, when it will be placed in Uniondale Cemetery, where the lamented pastor was interred.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, September 10, 1872.

	Cents.
Kidd, Rebecca, Rousville, Pa.	3
Mann, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Leistenschneider, H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting, President Wilson in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The resignation of Prof. Crenshaw was read and accepted.

A number of pupils, whose cards had been mislaid or had been re-examined, including Nos. 16, 118, 46, 59, 274, 184, 302, 309 and 304, were recommended for admission, and the recommendation approved.

The matter of providing a separate room for drawing classes was referred to the Committee on High Schools with power to act.

Mr. Harrison moved that the High School Committee be requested to procure another room for the Board to meet in. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sherrett it was determined that hereafter all seeking admission to the commercial department of the High School shall have first passed an examination in arithmetic and spelling equal to that required for admission to the academical department.

The Secretary reported $1,563 83 as the amount of warrants paid since the last meeting. Approved.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on High School reported in favor of granting the room occupied by the City Superintendent at present, to the use of the drawing department.

Mr. Shaw, from Brunson be appointed teacher in the normal department.

Also, that the Principal of the High School be made Professor of Geology and Zoology.

Also, recommending Julian E. Crenshaw as entitled to a permanent certificate.

All of the above recommendations were adopted, and the salary of Miss Brunson fixed at $600 per annum.

Mr. Shaw moved that the thanks of the Board be tendered to Professor Crenshaw for his faithful and efficient service during his engagement at the High school. Adopted.

William Mason Evans was appointed to the chair of elocution.

Mr. Hartman, from the Willard street school, reported the attendance as increasing and that Mrs. Loudin had been reappointed a teacher.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the appointment was confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton it was resolved that night schools be opened at such times as the ward boards shall direct, and continue for sixty-five nights of actual teaching, of two hours, each week. That in each district where the average attendance shall be over ten and under twenty-five, there shall be appropriated the sum of fifty dollars per month, and for each additional average attendance of twenty, or fraction part of more than one half of that number, an appropriation of twenty-five dollars per month be allowed; and that the local boards direct said appropriation as they deem best; provided that no teacher receive more than fifty dollars per month, and that every teacher be required to see that no pupil who is in attendance at any public or private school, or is under the age of twelve years, or who is employed during the day, be enrolled as a pupil, and that each principal is hereby required to make out and forward to the City Superintendent a report of the attendance at the end of each calendar month.

On motion of Mr. Hartman it was ordered that the Miller street night school be opened on the first Monday evening after the October election.

Mr. Sherrett applied for a teacher for the Liberty district.

Mr. Craig asked for a Grammar and Primary teacher in the Oakland district.

Mr. Fleming, for a teacher in the Colfax school house.

Mr. Wilkinson, for a teacher and sufficient salary to obtain a competent one, for Allen district.

All of the recommendations were adopted, and the salary of Miss Brown was fixed at $900 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Shaw it was resolved that the Secretary tender to Prof. Crenshaw the thanks of this board for his faithful and efficient services as a teacher, and as Secretary of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Craig the following was adopted: That pupils going from one school to another, shall only be admitted on presenting a card showing their standing in the school last attended, and that the Secretary give a few cards to the ward boards for distribution.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell